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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

The Response.

We understand that information received at Harrisburg renders it quite certain that the full quota of the State under the call of the Governor for One Hundred Days' men will be filled at an early day.

From Sherman.

There were reports in circulation yesterday that SHERMAN had occupied Atlanta, and had taken a large number of prisoners. These rumors, we have reason to believe, were premature, though strictly in accordance with what the last intelligence led the public to expect. If SHERMAN is not now in the rebel strong hold, there is every reason for believing he soon will be.

The Latest News.

We have news from Gen. Grant's army that General Sheridan, with his cavalry force, has gone upon another flying expedition, and will be heard from in a quarter where he is not expected. The shelling of Petersburg is still being continued, as many as five hundred shells per day being thrown into the city.

The pursuit of the rebel raiders into Virginia has thus far accomplished but little. General Bradley Johnson, of the rebel cavalry force, was captured near Edward's Ferry, but was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own men.

The news from General Sherman is conflicting. He is reported to be intrenched on the Chattahoochie, and he is also said to be upon the enemy's fortifications in front of Atlanta. The rebels are reported to have fallen back from Atlanta and have sent their stores and supplies to Augusta.

Secretary Fessenden has returned to Washington city from New York, being unsuccessful in negotiating a loan of fifty millions with the bankers of that city. It is said he will issue a popular loan, bearing six per cent.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Kentucky was invaded some two or three days since, via Pound Gap, by from five to fifteen thousand rebels. The object of the invasion is not known.

The raid on the frontier of Maine turns out to be an exaggeration.

Gold in New York Saturday was more active, and closed at 252 to 254.

By the arrival of the steamship America, we have foreign dates to the 6th instant. In the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli offered the resolution of want of confidence, which had excited much debate. Prussia, it is said, intends possessing all the Danish islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagan. The pirate Semmes has secured another vessel, and will soon sail from some French port.

Late Military Intelligence.

Concerning the pursuit by our forces of the rebel invaders of Maryland, we have information that the latter are divided into small parties, each making an effort to escape through the several byways on the other side of the Potomac. Our troops are harrassing their rear, and have captured some five hundred prisoners since leaving the Potomac.

From Gen. Grant's army, we have the assurance that everything is going on well. The shelling of Petersburg is still continued, our forces sending about five hundred shells daily into the doomed city and its defences.

We have further particulars relating to the crossing of the Chattahoochie, which are highly interesting. The rebels on Sunday, finding Sherman had effected a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons. Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by abattis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky; but no man could have forded it, and could not have used pontoons to their works. The intrenchments extended along the river bank for five miles, and were located in a position to sweep the surrounding country. Johnston is reported to have been months in preparing them. After the flank movement commenced, the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back. We pursued to the fortifications, ten miles distant, which were but eight miles distant. We know of no other point at which a stand could be made.

Considerable excitement has prevailed for some days in Eastern Kentucky, in reference to another apprehended invasion. It is stated that Buckner, at the head of a formidable force, is threatening that State, if he has not already crossed the border. The force is variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand men. It is argued, and with an appearance of plausibility, that the movement of Buckner is intended to be in concert with the invasion in the East. While Early and Breckenridge, says the *Journal*, marshal their thousands in front of Washington and thunder at the gates of the Capital, Buckner, with a force ample to sweep everything before him, is to strike at Sherman's communications, capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and scatter the wealthier citizens to the North. In view of such fearful possibilities, the wealthier citizens have been gathering up their moveable property and sending it to the interior for safety. The rumors and telegrams of this invasion received at Louisville have been so conflicting, and in many cases so unreasonable, that little confidence is placed in them.

The steamer United States, from Boston, reports: "July 13th, at 5 P. M., off the Light Ship on New South Shoal, bearing northwest from the main, distant thirty miles, heard heavy firing north-northwest—heard twenty guns. By the sound, judged the firing to be twenty-four miles west from the Light Ship. July 14th, at 5 P. M., was spoken by the U. S. steamer Ticonderoga, and reported the above to her. She steered in the direction of the firing in latitude 39:2, longitude 73:22."

Late News Items.

On Friday, several prominent Rebel sympathizers residing at Bladensburg and in its vicinity; also about a hundred persons belonging to the first families in Washington, were arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, by the military authorities for fraternizing with and giving information to the Rebel invaders.

General Lew. Wallace has been relieved from his command at Baltimore. General Tyler takes his place.

Preparations for a State draft in New York are now in progress for the purpose of filling up the National Guard (militia regiments).

On Friday afternoon, a train, with about 85 rebel prisoners, on their way to the camp at Elmira, N. Y., collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train, between Lackawanna and Sholhold, killing and wounding one hundred.

The New York *Evening Post* says that George P. Thompson delivered an oration at the Amherst Commencement. The *Post* might be content with saying Thompson with a P, without saying P. before the Thompson, when it is superfluous and wrong.

At Amherst Commencement the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, and Rev. Gordon Hall of Northampton.

R. S. McKaig. Geo. Stubblefield, and Bernard A Dougherty, all doctors and prominent and arristocratic citizens of Cumberland, arrived at Wheeling, on Friday, and were committed to the Atheneum. They were arrested by order of Gen. Hunter. Ten prisoners of war, captured recently in different quarters, arrived and were also provided for in the "bastile."

James F. Simmons, formerly United States Senator, died on Thursday at his residence in Johnston, R. I., at the age of about sixty-nine years. He was for many years connected with important manufacturing enterprises in Rhode Island, was a prominent Whig politician, and was a member of the upper branch of Congress in 1849.

The "double-ender" Muscoota, a schooner-rigged vessel, two hundred and fifty-five feet long, thirteen feet six inches deep, and thirty-five feet wide, was launched on Saturday from the Continental Yard, Greenpoint, New York. The Muscoota is covered with iron plates, will mount eight guns, and is expected to attain a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

It is reported that Hon. Salmon P. Chase has determined to visit Europe during this season, and report has it that he is now in communication with Secretary Fessenden at New York, in reference to the subject of negotiating a foreign loan.

Recent advices received at the State Department contain the important announcement that upwards of ten thousand Swiss emigrants await passage to the United States at Havre and other European ports.

The Universalist Convention of Rhode Island, which met on the 30th ultimo, passed the following among other resolutions on the state of the country:

Resolved, That slavery is the chief cause of this war, and its entire removal from the land an indispensable remedy for our national distresses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alleged Disloyalty of a Treasury Clerk.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

LEVY OF THE INCOME TAX.

War Tax Levied on Government Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 17.

Alleged Disloyalty of a Treasury Clerk.

Among the cases which will be brought to the attention of Mr. Fessenden next week, is that of a man discharged from the Interior Department some months ago for disloyalty, on proof furnished by sixteen of the first clerks of that Department. He then applied for a place in the Treasury, but failed to pass the necessary examination, yet somehow was soon put at work in one of its bureaus, and has recently been promoted to an important position. His connection by marriage with Col. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, is supposed to have secured his appointment in the face of the protest and proof against him.

Internal Revenue Receipts,

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the first of July are nine million eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars, being several hundred thousand more than was estimated by the commissioner at the beginning of the month.

The Income Tax.

It will be remembered that the new revenue act in its sections relating to incomes goes into effect at the end of the present month, at which time all distributing officers will retain five per cent., instead of three, on salaries above $600.

Treasury Clerks do Military Duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that all the clerks in his department should hereafter report for an hour's military drill daily, at three to four o'clock, till further order.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the levy of an execution upon real estate by appraisers and set off does not require a revenue stamp as a conveyance.

The Special War Tax.

The question having been raised in various quarters, it is proper to state that the provisions of the act laying a war tax of five per cent. on incomes are held as well to salaries under the Government as to incomes from other sources. It will, however, at the proper time, be collected by the revenue collector, and not by disbursing officers, as other salary levies are.

The Draft in Washington.

The order for a draft which has been delayed owing to the new enrollment not being entirely completed, will be issued to morrow.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Recent Cavalry Fight.

An official dispatch from Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding rebel cavalry forces in the Southwest, of which Forrest's command form a portion, calls the recent engagement with the troops under Gen. Andrew J. Smith, a drawn battle. Our own unofficial accounts represent it as a victory for Smith, which was undoubtedly the case. There is no confirmation of the report that Forrest is killed.

THE RECENT INVASION.

Movements of Rebel Raiders.

Capture and Rescue of Bradley Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

The *Inquirer* has the following special from Washington: A portion of Moseby's command about two hundred strong, passed Leesburg at an early hour on Tuesday night. Each rider led a horse. They were driving before them nearly 10,000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were marching for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of the rebel cavalry are known to have been at Chester Gap on Wednesday noon. The cavalry of Harry Gillmore were the last of the rebels to cross the Potomac, which they did a little above Edward's Ferry. After crossing a small force was detached from his main command and sent towards Snickersville, when the main body moved directly for Ashby's Gap.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force, on the retreat from Maryland and Washington, is moving in a southerly direction towards Gordonsville. The rebels seem to be marching rapidly. Our forces who are in pursuit captured Gen. Bradley Johnson, near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry. A soldier of the 67th New York regiment was hanged yesterday at Gordonsville as a spy. Persons from the Manassas say that the rebels are not repairing the Manassas Railroad as reported. All quiet in the Army of the Potomac yesterday.

An official report to the Postoffice Department shows that the mails for twenty-eight different cities were burned by the rebels at Gunpowder bridge. Railroad trains left Washington this morning for Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 16—10 P. M.

There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas. Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently an increased military watchfulness. Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. Grant's army.

NEW YORK, July 16.

It is reported at Georgetown that a division of the 6th Corps captured 150 or 200 of the rebel rear guard on the river road.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

OUR FORCES ENTRENCHED ON CHATTAHOOCHIE.

Rumored Capture of 6,000 Prisoners.

Rebels Reported Falling back from Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

To-day's Nashville *Times* says: At the last accounts our forces were still strongly and securely entrenched at the Chattahootchie. There has been no assault of that nature, and no advance from the banks of the Chattahootchie toward Atlanta. Passengers on the evening train state that rumors prevail at Nashville that Sherman had captured 6,000 prisoners—time and locality not stated. It is reported that Sherman has ordered the correspondent of the New York *Times* outside of his lines.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Advices from Sherman's army state that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochie, strongly entrenched in rebel territory. It is rumored that the rebel Gen. Johnston is wounded. The rebels have fallen back to the outer fortifications of Atlanta. There are three miles of works very strong, with numerous militia in them. The rebels are moving all their supplies to Augusta, fearing a flank movement and capture. Another report says Johnston has fallen back to Cedar Bluffs, eight miles from Atlanta, thus virtually yielding that stronghold.

The Raid on the Frontier.

A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING CRAFT.

View of the Raid in New Brunswick.

PORTLAND, ME., July 16.

Governor Corry has information that the suspicious steamer, the *Young Rover*, sailed from St. Johns on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this State, on Wednesday night. The Custom House officers boarded her, and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden, and pierced for six guns. The next morning at five o'clock she sailed. This information has been communicated by Gov. Corry to Secretary Welles. She intends, doubtless, to run the blockade, and take on an armament and enter on the career of a corsair.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 16.

The reported raid on the Maine frontier from New Brunswick, is looked upon here as entirely without foundation.

Guerrilla Murders in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

On Friday morning, a train from Nashville for Johnsonville, six miles out, was warned to return. A guard was obtained, and the cars proceeded to Waverly, where a party of twenty laborers had been attacked by a band of guerrillas that morning. Three laborers were killed. The survivors were robbed, and drawn up in line to be shot, when the guerrilla chief liberated them, because they were only laborers, saying that if they were soldiers they would be murdered. The guerrillas set fire to the tents and destroyed the camp. They then left for parts unknown.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Gen. Gregg's Cavalry Reconnoissance.

Petersburg Still Being Shelled.

NEWS OF THE RAID IN RICHMOND.

A Signal to Rebel Deserters.

Gen. Sheridan on Another Expedition.

THE REBEL RAID TO BE AVENGED.

Two Soldiers Executed.

Pursuit of the Pirate Florida.

The Real Number of the Invaders.

Sentence of a Defaulting Paymaster.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 14—10 P. M.—VIA WASHINGTON, July 16.—Nothing of great importance has occurred on our front since day before yesterday. On the morning of Tuesday, the 12th, Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry made a reconnoissance from our left in the direction of Ream's Station. It found the enemy still in heavy force at that point. A slight skirmish ensued with but few casualties on our side.

Yesterday (Wednesday) a contraction of our lines took place from the left to the right. Our batteries on the right keep up vigorously the work of shelling Petersburg and the rebel line. Five hundred shells per day, on an average, are thrown. A battery of eight-inch mortars, and another of twenty-pounder Parrots, have completely demolished the face of a rebel fort in front of Burnside, and compelled a rebel battery to abandon its position.

The Richmond papers of the 12th print, with great glee, the Northern account of the rebel raid into Maryland. They show, however, much more discretion than the papers from which they copy, by not making any allusions of their own to the invading force; not even the name of the General commanding it is mentioned.

A deserter from Finegan's Brigade came into our lines last night, and reported that a great number of men in that Brigade were anxious to come with our lines. He proposed that a signal of willingness on our side to receive them should be made by throwing up three rockets at nine o'clock this evening. Gen. Meade determined to make the experiment, and the rockets were thrown up at the stated time from Warren's right, but up to this hour no new deserters have made their appearance.

The extraordinary heat still continues. The reports from the north about the approach of Longstreet's and Hill's corps to the Potomac are discredited at headquarters, where there is the best evidence that they are still in our front.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 15, 9 P. M.,
Via Washington, July 17.

General Sheridan has marching orders and starts to-morrow morning with his command upon another flying expedition into a section of country where he probably is not expected. The enemy will find themselves paid back with interest for all the devastation recently wrought in the North. Two mines were sprung on our right this evening, just before dark. The expedition was not followed by any offensive movement from either side. Two vast volumes of smoke and dust were thrown up, that seemed to attract the attention of the whole of both armies. All the elevated points on both sides were crowded with spectators.

The main line of the rebel works around Petersburg carried by our forces a month ago is being leveled to the ground.

Two privates were hung this morning for a rape upon a white woman. Provost Marshal General Patrick made a speech upon the occasion.

JULY 16—8 A. M.

There was reported firing from very heavy guns this morning, apparently in the right of General Hancock's lines, some of the North Carolina gunboats have probably opened. It is believed at the Navy Department that the pirate Florida, after her recent depredations steered for the West Indies, and is pursuing vessels that have been dispatched to the rear of Windward Islands and Martinique in search of her.

The exaggerated statement that the rebel force in the recent invasion numbered 50,000, and the number under-estimated of 8,000 to 10,000, are both incorrect. Gen. Grant has not varied from his original report that it was from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and the estimate of the War Department is but a little larger. These figures sustain the estimate first made and reported in this correspondence.

Paymaster H. R. Thomas, found guilty of defrauding the Government, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $35,000, and imprisonment at Albany for six years.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The *Times'* correspondent in front of Petersburg, writing on the 14th, says: An arrangement has been made between the 2d Corps and the enemy in its front, to stop skirmishing while doing picket duty. This is a great relief to the men on both sides, who are enabled to walk leisurely about. The rebels are constantly making new works, and strengthening old ones. Deserters are constantly coming in. Senators Wilkinson, Chandler and Sprague, are on a visit to the army. There is no joy inside the rebel lines, perhaps at the Maryland raid. They are greatly mistaken if they expect Grant to release his death grasp on the throat of the rebellion. Despatches from Butler's headquarters say that the rebels continue to fire on our transports from a moving rifle battery, our gunboats follow the battery and shell it. Otherwise all quiet.

From Havana.

Slave Trade and the Censor.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

HAVANA, July 11.

An affair of great importance is discussed, though privately, in many circles. It refers to the proceedings of the Censor, Don Apolinar del Rato, who is interested in the *Diario de la Marina*. He intends to destroy all opposing newspapers owned by slave-dealers, and advocate, to the extent he dares, the odious slave traffic. His next step was to confiscate and prohibit the circulation of newspapers coming from Spain that opposed the slave trade. This has been done with the last two mails from the mother country, and only a few—and these surreptitiously—of these newspapers have been received here. A well known and talented young man, Mr. Daniel Bosquet, the agent of eight newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of Mr. Rato, and in a formal exposition to General Dulce has refused to have this Rato as censor for the newspapers confided to his (Bosquet's) charge, and petitions for his (Rato's) removal. On Saturday night a grand ball was given to the officers of the Russian frigate Novara, at Marianas. The yellow fever continues its ravages, and is rather on the increase. The heat is also on the increase, and the rain storms continue.

Moseby's Gang Near Alexandria.

IMPORTANT NAVAL REGULATION.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Moseby's guerrillas made their appearance, about one hundred strong, on Friday morning near Hunter's, (Washington's old mill) race, six miles from Alexandria. The Alexandria *Journal* says that, with the above exception, the guerrillas were never more quiet than they have been during the past ten days.

The provisions of the Act of Congress fixing certain rates and regulations for preventing collisions on the high seas, are to take effect the 1st of September next, and preliminary orders have been issued by the Navy Department. They have already been adopted for the marine service of the Quartermaster's Department, and a failure to comply with them on the part of the master of a transport, if known by the United States, will subject him to dismissal, and the vessel be chartered, such vessel be subject to a fine of one day's charter for every offense.

Terrible Fire on Long Island.

NEW YORK, June 16.

A terrible fire is raging on Long Island, having commenced on the 14th, near Lakeland station.

Release of Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says:—About 1,100 Union prisoners are daily expected to arrive from Texas, in exchange under the new cartel. They were captured a year and a half ago at Galveston and Brashear City.

The National Finances.

Secretary Fessenden's New Loan.

THE NEGOTIATION FALLEN THROUGH.

THE POLICY HE WILL PURSUE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 17.

Secretary Fessenden has returned from New York without money or the promise of money from the associated banks. His negotiations with them fell through, whatever the ostensible reasons, because of their absolute inability to furnish the fifty millions required, there being but fifteen millions in greenbacks in the city, the balance having been sent west to purchase produce. The banks being unable to lend money, offered to lend their credit, but the Secretary considered that he had no power to negotiate such a loan, and felt unwilling, even if he had the power, to exercise it. He was urged from some quarters to take measures to make the money market easier but replied that, on the contrary, he should exert himself to make it tighter, so as to reduce the price of gold and the necessaries of life, and those articles which the Government must purchase for the army. He will leave recourse to a popular loan, probably at six per cent., preferring to sell long bonds at, or even below par, to a further inflation of the currency. The advertisement for this loan may be expected to appear before the expiration of many days. Meantime, thanks in a great measure to the new tax law, the Treasury finds itself fully able to supply its present needs. Fifteen million dollars were disbursed yesterday, and we are assured that the next weekly statement of the public debt will show a reduction instead of increase of amount of unpaid requisition, and decrease also of the amount of notes in circulation, more 5 per cent. coupon paper having been withdrawn than compound interest paper issued.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

MAXIMILLIAN AS EMPEROR.

HE PROPOSES TERMS TO JUAREZ.

Juarez Declines a Conference.

THE REPUBLIC TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamer *Havana* brings Mexican news to June 30th, via. Havana.

Maximillian had assumed the business of the Empire, and had dismissed D. Miguel de Arroyo from the office of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which he held under the Regency. D. Jose Villar, of Rocanegra, Prefect of Mexico, had also been obliged to resign. It is stated also that other changes were contemplated in the Regency, and that even General Almonte had come to be in disfavor with the Emperor, in consequence of the latter's efforts trying to prevent his master from allying himself with influential persons of the church party. The Emperor had appointed ministers to the courts of Russia, Prussia and Brazil. The ministry, or administration, had as yet not been organized, nor had the policy of the Emperor been revealed. It is asserted, however, that D. Fernando Ramirez had been invited to organize a ministry, but that he had refused, saying that public opinion was not in favor of the empire. The financial affairs of the Empire is not very encouraging. The ministry, or administration, had as yet not been organized, nor had the policy of the Emperor been revealed. It is asserted, however, that D. Fernando Ramirez had been invited to organize a ministry, but that he had refused, saying that public opinion was not in favor of the empire. The financial affairs of the Empire is not very encouraging. The ministry, or administration, had as yet not been organized, nor had the policy of the Emperor been revealed. It is asserted, however, that D. Fernando Ramirez has been compelled to borrow from the funds of the French army 1,000,000 francs, to be applied to the expenses of the empire, and this happens in the midst of fetes.

Maximillian had invited President Juarez and other liberal chiefs to come to the city of Mexico and consult upon measures for the future establishment of peace, but all without more bloodshed. Juarez responded in a prompt letter, in which he denounced the French invasion which has brought Maximillian to Mexico; denied that he has assumed the *role* of Emperor at the "spontaneous call from the people of the Republic," and tells him that he scouts the idea of honor in an agent of Napoleon, the French perjurer. He says "the public faith, the word and honor of Napoleon, the perjured, would not be sufficient guarantee." Juarez proposes in the hands of Mexican traitors, and of the man who at this moment represents the cause of one who signed the treaty of Soledad. We know how well in America the world put public faith, that worth and honor, just as the French people know how much the oaths and promises of a Napoleon are worth. He also despises the offer of a seat in the Senate in the name of honor in the Empire as the price of betraying the Republic, and concludes by saying that "there is one thing that is beyond the reach of the faction and of the foreign invader, the ominous sentence of history. It will judge us."

The Emperor had taken up his residence at Chapultepec, 25 miles from the Capital.

No Minister has been appointed to the United States.

The Emissary who had been sent to Poxtlro Diaz, General-in-Chief of the Mexican army, had been taken prisoner, and shot within the space of twenty-four hours. He was put through all the preliminaries, then released. He needs speedy passage to Europe again.

The Empire does not appear to be based on a very firm foundation. Enthusiasm is forced under threats.

Kentucky Invaded.

5,000 to 15,000 Rebels in the State.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES ACTIVE.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.

A rebel force variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand, under Kentucky via Pound Gap some two days since, and are now at Martindale, Floyd county. It is not known under whose command or for what object. The military authorities are actively engaged in preparations for giving them a warm reception. Quite a number of refugees from the eastern part of the State are en route for Lexington and other interior points of Kentucky. Arrangements for the defense of Louisville are actively progressing.

From California.

Work on the Camanche Resumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

The contractors of the Camanche have sixty-nine men at work putting her together. The materials have been libeled by the wreckers for salvage, but work will probably not be stopped.

The Custom House authorities have brought suit against nearly all heavy importers of sugars, charging them with undervaluation of invoices for the purpose of evading duties.

Pursuit of the Rebel Raiders.

Generals Relieved from Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The *Star* extra says a force of rebel raiders, numbering between three hundred and fifty and five hundred, passed through Little Washington, Sperrysville and Creighersville on Thursday night on their way toward Madison Court House and Gordonsville. They had one hundred and fifty horses with them and twenty-five prisoners, who were mounted upon the captured horses, which were led by the rebels. The rebels were pressed hard by our cavalry and half an hour afterwards a small force of Union cavalry from the west who crossed the Shenandoah about Conrad's store, made their appearance at the same place and proceeded after the rebels. The latter gave out that they were making their way to Gordonsville and thence to Richmond. They seemed to be in a hurry, but could not obtain information that Sheridan was between them and Richmond with a larger cavalry force, smashing things generally. This rebel gang was doubtless the last of the rebel forces lately operating in Maryland.

Gens. McCook, Payne and Doubleday have been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington. Gen. McCook will report to the Adjutant General for instructions, and Generals Doubleday and Payne will resume their positions on general court-martial. Gen. Hadden has been ordered to resume the command of his division, garrisoning the defences of Washington, north of the Potomac.

Secrerary Fessenden's New Loan.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Secretary Fessenden has been in consultation with Mr. Chase to-day, relative to a proposed foreign loan. The *Post* says at present there is not much prospect of its negotiation on sound factory terms. A report that the associated banks refuse to make a loan to Mr. Fessenden except they be made general depositories and fiscal agents of the Government is not correct. They propose to loan fifty millions, and make payments the same as in great commercial countries of Europe. The associated banks agree to take the five millions loan either in bonds or 7 3-10 Treasury notes.

Prospects of a Foreign Loan.

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FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

England's Policy in Parliament.

PRUSSIA TO ATTACK COPENHAGEN.

The Pirate Semmes About to Sail.

HE WILL ATTACK THE KEARSARGE.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The steamship America, via Southampton on the 6th, arrived this morning. The Saxonia arrived at Cowes on the 6th. The Belgian arrived out on the 6th.

D'Israeli moved the want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons on the 4th. Mr. Gladstone denied that England's influence had been lowered. Mr. Kinglake's amendment, that England's policy was for peace, was offered on the 5th. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, after which the debate was adjourned.

On the 8th Malmesbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

French papers state that the Prussian Austrian troops in the Duchies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Danish Islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagen.

The *Presse* says that King Christian personally requested Napoleon's protecting intervention.

LIVERPOOL, July 5th—Evening.—Cotton: The sales for two days were 18,100 bales; market firm, but unchanged. Breadstuffs upward. Flour firmer. Wheat upward; Winter red 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Corn buoyant and advanced 1s. mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s. Provision market firm. Beef firm. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm, with a slight advance. Petroleum dull; refined, 2s. 6d.; nominal without sales. Sugar dull; New Orleans quiet.

LONDON, 5th.—Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6th.—Information from good authority leads to the belief that the rebel pirate Semmes, with his officers and part of his crew, have obtained the steamer Rappahan nock, and intend to sail at an early day from some French port. It is stated that they will attack the Kearsage.

Guerrillas Around Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 18.

Last night a small party of guerrillas, representing themselves to be of Forest's command, came within five miles of the city on the Nolansville pike, and proceeded to the house of an old lady named Bottles, eleven miles from the city, for refreshments. They were pursued by a party of federals, who, after ordering the inmates to vacate, set fire to the house and outbuildings, which were entirely consumed.

River is scant two feet and falling.

Japan Tommy.

ommy," of Japan, who on the visit of the Japanese Embassy to this country, and who was the universal favorite, especially of the ladies, has addressed a letter to Wm. W. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., in which he refers to the trouble in Japan, and that in the United States. He hopes the time will come soon when peace will be established, and the Rebels conquered. He is about entering the Military Academy, and sends for books to aid him in his studies. He sends toys to Mr. Leland's family, and his compliments to the ladies generally. He is anxious to have the "description of his head which was taken by Fowler and Wells, when he was in New York. His letter is written in broken English, but shows a remarkable advance in familiarity with the language. After peace he hopes to pay us another visit.

Flax Culture.

The Chicago *Journal*, calling attention to the importance of the culture of Flax, commends the subject with the following observations:

Through the agency of the rebellion, the subject of flax culture has become one of deep interest to the nation at large. No trustworthy estimate can be formed relative to the amount of cotton to be placed in market for years to come. We are as yet uninformed as to whether or not the culture of cotton has been discontinued during the war. The hazards of war will doubtless prove fatal to a large amount already in store within the limits of the cotton states. As a substitute for the latter article much has arisen the attention of those conversant with that branch of business. Large amounts of flax have heretofore been raised merely for its seed.

"The Northwestern Flax Company" was organized in this city last spring. The principal object of the organization is to develop the flax fibre for manufacturing purposes. For the accomplishment of this purpose, they have contracted with farmers in Illinois and Wisconsin for the flax straw of two thousand five hundred acres of land, upon which was sown one bushel of seed per acre. The company have also in cultivation three hundred acres of hemp, the straw from which they propose to have rotted and ready for manufacturing next year in the business. In making contracts with flax raisers, the company had in view the importance of ascertaining the relative yield in different locality-divergent soils, and endeavored to get a solution of many questions still at issue in this matter.

Spinning and weaving machinery is now being manufactured for this association. It is proposed to demonstrate the practicability and profit making of fabrics from flax. Their success will largely depend upon the quality of fibre obtained. They are of opinion that a good article of flax can be raised in the North west for twenty cents per pound, and the cost of manufacture will not exceed that of cotton.

In Great Britain any article from a linen handkerchief to heavy duck can be cheaply purchased. By the official reports, it appears that one hundred millions of capital are profitably invested in the spinning and weaving of flax and hemp fibres in the British Empire, which employs 1,000,000 of hands and millions of spinners, while the United States had but fifteen thousand in 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DIST., PA.,
No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, July 16, 1864.

EXEMPTED FROM THE DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrollment in this district to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

Aliens.
Daniel Kelly, Eighth ward.
Henry Rourke, Chartiers.
Over Forty-five.
James Ryan, Lower St. Clair.
Disability.
Alexander McDonald, Eighth ward.
Commutation.
F. J weaver, Pitt.
R. J Harper, Peebles.
David Aiuld, Versailles.
Andr Grineer, Elizabeth.
John Hutchinson, Mifflin.
H B Smith, Lower St. Clair.
Abm Wenders, Union.
Sanford Haney, Mifflin.
Arch Scrum, do
John Murphy, do
Thos Sharpe, do
Martin Shute, do
Jacob Feight, do
Abner Shuster, do
John Carr, do
Fred Winter, Wilkins.
Steven Yeager, Mifflin.
Ambrose Rose, Union.
George Long, do
Val Pelgrinelli, Ninth ward.
Seth Lowen, Union.
George Mitchell, Eighth ward.
Fred Seibert, do
Henry Lickard, do
J F Hall, Chartiers.
Phil Sullivan, Lower St. Clair.
John Uburger, do
R S Anderson, do
Jacob Hoffman, do
John Dean, Chartiers.
Math Leische, Third ward.
Joseph Hahn, Union.
Wm Ollinger, do
Jas L Ray, do
Jas Wood, do
Jas McCartney, do
Amb Pickles, do
Jas Durkin, do
Wm Pickens, do
Peter Price, Eighth ward.
John Dearr, Lower St Clair.
R S Anderson, Chartiers.
Phillip Low, Lower St. Clair.

J. HERON FOSTER,
Captain, and Provost Marshal 22d District, Pa.
jy18-8d&w

PUBLIC MEETING.

BOUNTY FUND—At the request of the Finance Committee on Volunteer Bounties, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the COURT HOUSE THIS EVENING, Monday, July 18th, at 8 o'clock, to devise measures for raising additional means to pay the bounties already won for volunteers under the late call of the Governor.

As the bounty fund is now exhausted, and but about six hundred men have been mustered in, and as a large number are enrolled who cannot be mustered in until some provision be made for the payment of their bounties, it is hoped that every loyal and patriotic citizen who has the preservation of our glorious Union at heart, will deem it an imperative duty to attend and aid in promoting this the most necessary fund, without which the enlistments must cease.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.
Pittsburgh, July 18th, 1864. jy18-1t

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, June 17th, 1864.

TO CARPENTERS AND PLUMBERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 5th inst., inclusive, for the following work at the County Prison at Court House, viz: Two wooden troughs of 2 inch plank, 40 feet long, 2 feet deep and 20 inches wide, and lined with four pounds of sheet lead to the foot; two 6 inch washout valves; four 3 inch supply cocks, for letting water into troughs; three inch iron supply pipe; four urinals, with the necessary carpenter work to make the job complete.

Particulars furnished on application.

By direction of the county commissioners
c18&tj HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

WANTED—A respectable party as AGENT for the sale of the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES,

in the city and county of Pittsburgh. For particulars apply to KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO.,
80 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Or to the proprietors,
T. J. McARTHUR & CO.,
536 Broadway, New York.
jy14-3t

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
182

City Intelligence.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

Two Men Shot—One Supposed Mortally

PORTION OF THE RIOTERS ARRESTED.

DRINKING HOUSE DEMOLISHED.

Closing Scenes of a Moonlight Pic Nic.

One of the most disgraceful scenes which we have been called upon to chronicle for some time, occurred near Brownstown on Saturday night, about ten o'clock. It seems that a "moonlight pic-nic" was held in McClurg's Grove, on the hill back of Brownstown, on Saturday night, which was largely attended by the young men and women of Birmingham and adjacent localities. The pic-nic commenced in the afternoon, and was continued till near ten o'clock at night. During the evening it is alleged that a party of rowdies, styling themselves "Dew-Drops," arrived on the ground, and from their actions seemed determined upon creating a disturbance. So far did they carry out their supposed intentions that about the hour for breaking up the party one of them mounted the stand and cried out, "Roll in, Dew-Drops!" which was immediately responded to by some twenty of them, who jumped upon the platform, and soon cleared it of music, dancers and spectators.

Just at the foot of the hill below the grove in which the pic-nic was held, is situated the drinking house of Martin Brawdy, an individual whose name will not be unfamiliar to such of our readers as peruse the reports of our criminal and police courts. It seems that young Martin Brawdy and his sister were among the number of those who attended

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, July 18, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Marsh, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

The State Militia.

We are assured that the law passed at the last session of the legislature, relative to the State Militia, though very good in most respects, is defective in one vital respect—it does not provide for enforcing it. We understood at the time that the law was everything necessary to give us a thorough militia system; but subsequent experience, it seems, has demonstrated the fatal defect.

We understand that His Excellency, Gov. CURTIN, will bring the subject before the Legislature at the extra session next month, when it is probable the necessary revision will be made. Meantime, it may be well for the representatives to fortify themselves with practical suggestions and the results of such inquiry as they will be able to make into what is wanted to give us a thorough and permanent military system for our State.

So far as our observation extends, no subject has required so many attempts before anything like perfection has been reached, as that of the State Militia. In New York this has been the case. There, though the Legislature has made repeated attempts, and large sums have been expended, we are assured that little more than the form of an organized Militia exists. Although it serves the present purpose of the Press of that State to institute comparisons, nevertheless, so utterly worthless is the Militia system of New York, that only a few months since, when a conspiracy was discovered to liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, Gen. DIX was unable to procure in time a single man from New York, and was compelled to call on Pennsylvania for the necessary force, which was promptly furnished him from Pittsburgh.

Surely there are abundant reasons why no time should be lost in perfecting our Militia system by all the light we can obtain. Experience has shown our extreme liability to be visited by the enemy on the border. It may happen again, as it has just happened, that we may be called upon by the Federal Government to protect the Capital, and we know not at what moment we may be summoned, in the defenseless condition of that State, to go to the assistance of New York, or, as on a former occasion, to furnish a force for an emergency within her borders, for which she is unprepared.

We are sure that the governor of our State is fully alive to the importance of the subject. It is no fault of his that we have not at this moment a perfect system. He will have performed his duty when he has again called the attention of the legislature at the ensuing session, to the highly important question. Although the session will be for a specific object, we presume the emergency of the situation will be a complete excuse for taking it up for the purpose of taking such action as experience has shown to be necessary and the public defense demands.

Courage—Patience.

Gen. GRANT has never decieved the Nation. He has ever made his word good. There is neither humbug nor exaggeration in what he says, and he has taught the Nation to confide in his ability to do whatever he undertakes. Keeping these things in mind, shall we reject the steady assurance by GRANT himself that he needs but the co-operation of the Nation to crush the rebellion, and that too, at an early day? From different sources we hear that he has unabated confidence, and that he knows whereof he speaks. He knows the foundations he is surely—though perhaps slowly—undermining. Like the skilful physician who knows perfectly the condition of his patient, he knows he is exhausting the rebels, and what and when the end must be. *He is trying no experiment*, but proceeding according to a plan that works with mathematical certainty. One of the principal elements is time. Another is the progress of corporating movements—chiefly SHERMAN's in Georgia—which is as sure as fate itself. GRANT's grand achievements have all partaken of this character, this grinding of the mill slowly but surely towards the last.

There is one thing which ought to encourage us, and inspire the Nation to courage and patience. It is the unwavering belief of the best informed men, those having the means for knowing the inside as well as the outside, in the ultimate result. Military critics abroad as well as at home, concede the thoroughness with which the work has thus far been done, and the inevitable deduction from the means in hand and the plan on which GRANT works.

The fact that everything is staked on the result, should inspire us not only to be patient but to yield whatever is required. The grand example of Gen. GRANT himself, should not be lost on the people. He keeps right ahead, not blindly, but is all the while developing those things which have already caused him to be recognized throughout Europe, as well as this country, as a master man at his work. It was weeks before Vicksburg fell—but fall it did, and the time was not long considering what was won. He was sanguine then. He is not less sanguine now. The Nation trusted and was not decieved. Let it trust him again, for it will not be decieved. But let it perform its part. What greater inducement can it have set before it, than the certain end of the war, through the overthrow of the rebel army in Virginia, and, as a consequence, of the rebellion? This is the certain prospect—the prospect which should move the Nation to bear and be patient—to dare and do everything.

The men we are now raising will be of immense value to GRANT; they will relieve veterans, who will join him. Let us, then, send every man of our quota; and then let us keep right on, as though we really meant never to let up till the work is done—finished, in the complete overthrow of the rebellion, and peace restored to our afflicted country.

A Canada Journal makes the statement that in all parts of that country the injury to the wheat crop has been great by that destructive insect called the "midge."

The Monitors Vindicated.

Captain ERICSSON has written a letter concerning the "Monitor Iron Clads," in answer to communications from "loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union." He repeats the statement that large sums have been wasted in experiments, the fact being that the original Monitor was sent into action without any previous trial whatever. "The original Monitor," says he, "went into action under a positive guaranty of success, and the entire fleet of the Passaic class of Monitors went directly from the builder's yard under the enemy's batteries—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of naval engineering." The pertinent fact is added, that "it was left to the United States to introduce successfully, during a great National crisis, a new system of naval attack and defense, without expending a single dollar on experiments." There is so much contained in a single paragraph of Captain ERICSSON letter that is at once gratifying and reliable, that we give it entire:

It is not true that the National Exchequer has been depleted by the inordinate expenses attending the construction of the iron-clads. The contract price for each of the ten monitors of the *Passaic* class was $400,000, to which was added $20,000 for improvements and additions, thus the amount expended for the first fleet of ten vessels, was only $4,200,000. The two ocean monitors, *Dictator* and *Puritan*, will cost, with improvements and additions, $3,000,000. The cost of each of the nine vessels of the *Tecumseh* class may reach $570,000, together $5,130,000. This total expenditure for the entire fleet of twenty-one monitor iron-clads enumerated, will thus amount to very little over $12,000,000. A certain European naval power has expended on experiments connected with ordnance a far greater sum than this. The twenty light turret vessels now in course of construction, may cost with improvements and alterations, under the present enhanced price of labor and materials, five hundred thousand dollars a piece. The whole fleet of *forty-one* turreted Iron Clads will thus call for an expenditure of $22,000,000—a sum amounting to only *one* per cent of the aggregate cost of the present war! Probably but few Americans are aware of this important fact. Abroad, however, the thing is well understood. There are cool heads on the other side of the Atlantic who have estimated the comparatively small cost of our Iron-Clads, and who know that the United States could, without the least straining of resources, increase the present insignificant fleet to any desirable extent. These cool heads deem "hands off" the best policy towards a nation, which, while carrying on the most extensive war known, has created an enormous fleet of wooden vessels besides constructing an Iron-clad Navy which has already demanded more than 100,000 tons of mealleable iron.

The objection that the Monitors are not sea-worthy is next combatted, and the testimony of Commodore JOHN ROGERS is cited on this point. Nor is it true that the guns of the Monitors cannot be fired at sea; on the contrary they are the only class of iron-clads capable of making effectual use of their armament in a sea-way; and other objections urged against them are successfully combatted. Capt ERICSSON concludes by saying:

It is not true that the Monitor system is condemned in Europe. Two fleets of iron-clads *precisely* like ours, are now being built on the Baltic, one on the Eastern coast and the other on the Western shore, by nations who never adopt untried novelties.

Premonitory Symptoms.

The fluctuation in prices in the leading markets, the positive, not to say disastrous, decline of certain leading articles, the feverish and uncertain state of the gold market, and in financial circles generally, are premonitions which wise men will not be slow to heed. There is a reason, and that reason trade and commerce detects as by instinct. Ripening probabilities are at the bottom of it. The military situation analyzed and dissected, furnishes nothing hopeful to speculation and high prices. Consequently pork, flour, and the prime necessaries of life generally, have fallen, and, it is believed, will fall further. Prices may rally for a time, for the efforts of speculators to keep them up will be great, but the inevitable gravitation incident to the situation is the law that will prevail in the end. The success of Mr. FESSENDEN in New York financial circles will not fail to contribute to the favorable look which things begin to wear. The failure of the invasion has had the effect to demonstrate the weakness rather from the strength of the rebels,—to show their necessities, while, at the same time, they have failed adequately to supply them. The harvest, now in-coming, bids fair to be an average one. The Government has on hand immense stores, as well as speculators—two facts not likely to strengthen the disposition to "hold for a rise."

There is in these premonitions much to indicate that the crisis has reached its height, and that we are now on the declining grade. It is the time to be prudent. While the indications teach this much to the dealers, they at the same time, bid the country to be hopeful.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

THIRTEEN OCEAN MONSTERS FITTING OUT.

It is obviously a proper time to show those persons at home and abroad, who have been ridiculing the Government for its construction of some fifty monitors and harbor iron-clads, that the United States has also a formidable fleet of sea-going armored vessels in course of active preparation, nearly half of them being afloat, and they were built while numerous writers were sedulously lamenting the neglect of the authorities in providing impregnable craft for the protection of our commerce on the deep. It is well known that the Government never intended the thirty-eight Monitors already built, now nearly all on active service, for cruising. They were improvised for harbor defense, and in specification in any contract required that they should be able to go to sea. Although some of them were indeed, simple iron and wooden hulls, fastened to a sort of raft, and their forte was to be fighting, not sailing. Other ships were ordered for ocean service, and they will soon be tested, when the country and the press will have an opportunity to judge of their merits. In a few days one of them will go to sea, in command of one of the best seamen in the United States regu ar navy, and the New York journals will doubtless record her behavior.

Meantime, it cannot fail to be interesting to furnish a list of the formidable fleet of iron-clad navy of the United states which is destined for sea service. As the ships have never been named in such connection before, and as many otherwise well-informed persons are ignorant of their existence, it will not be amiss to append a brief tabular description of their measurement and armament, as follows:

	Name.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	Condition.
1.	New Ironsides...	18	3,480	In commission.
2.	Dictator.....	2	3,033	Afloat.
3.	Puritan.....	4	2,265	Afloat.
4.	Mantanomah.....	4	1,564	Afloat.
5.	Monadnock.....	4	1,564	Afloat.
6.	Tonawanda.....	4	1,564	Afloat.
7.	Agamenticus.....	4	1,564	Afloat.
8.	Dunderberg.....	14	3,990	Ready to launch
9.	Passaconomy...	4	3,200	Bild's Ports'mth
10.	Quinsegamond..	4	3,200	Boston.
11.	Kaiamazoo.....	4	3,200	New York.
12.	Thackmazon.....	4	3,000	Building.

Two of the first-named fleet are now so forwarded that they may be completed this year. It will doubtless take many people by surprise that the extraordinary success with which our coasting iron-clads have been built, so far at least as relates to time, and the number finished, was attained while an immense squadron of ocean ships was in progress.

It will be observed that there is no vessel in the list of a less measurement than 1,500 tons, while eight of them are of greater tonnage than the screw line-of-battle ships in the French and English navies. As regards their ability to go to sea, it is only certain that they were built for no other purpose than to cruise at sea, and to keep the home when occasion shall call to be done. None of them having been yet sent out, their sailing qualities, like those of the *Great Eastern* before her first trip, cannot be eulogised or censured, however no one knows what they may be. If, however, any one will prove, *before their trial*, that these ships are unseaworthy, he must be a better sailor than John Rodgers, captain of the Dictator, and a better ship builder than Charles Delamater, who constructed that vessel, and must have more common sense than the most trusted Admiral in the Russian Navy.

If such a man should be among us, he has not attained that position in society for which his genius fits him.

A New Iron Clad.

We take the paragraph below from the American Naval correspondence of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*:

Public attention is being directed to a style of sea-going iron-clads invented by Captain Augustus Walker, an old and very clever shipmaster, and already a company is being organized to build vessels on these plans for mercantile purposes. The proposed hull will enable the builders to give greater buoyancy, better speed, and greater capacity than hitherto has been found combined in naval architecture. The plans and models have been visited by some of the most prominent shipbuilders and naval officers of this country, who unhesitatingly pronounce in its favor. In fact, it is my opinion that this class of vessels will ere long come into general use. Vessels built on these plans will certainly be better able to carry heavier armor and batteries than any vessels we now have, and our naval officers—at least the majority—favor any change for good, and especially any sailing quality. Though some of them were indeed, simple iron and wooden hulls, fastened to a sort of raft, and their forte was to be fighting, not sailing. Other ships were ordered for ocean service, and they will soon be tested, when the country and the press will have an opportunity to judge of their merits. In a few days one of them will go to sea, in command of one of the best seamen in the United States regu ar navy, and the New York journals will doubtless record her behavior.

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If such a man should be among us, he has not attained that position in society for which his genius fits him.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Important to Tobacconists.

Subjoined will be found two important decisions by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, relative to the inspection and duty on tobacco:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 9th, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that tobacco manufactured prior to July 1st, 1864, and in the possession of the manufacturer or his agent, is liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of June 30th, and the payment to the collector of a different rate of duty in anticipation of an increased tax, and before any tax legally accrued, does not cancel the liability of the manufacturer to be assessed on his sales when they are made, and according to the rates prescribed by the new act.

Tobacco delivered under contracts made prior to July 1st, 1864, is liable to be taxed according to the rates established by the new act. But the manufacturer is allowed to add to the price of his goods so much as will be equivalent to the duty subsequently imposed. See Section 97, act of June 30th, 1864, also circular (special) No. 1. Yours respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Dep. Commissioner.

To HENRY A. WEAVER, Esq.,
U. S. Assessor,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 12, 1864.

SIR:—The question is whether tobacco shipped to a commission house during the months of April and May, the tax having been then paid, is subject to any further tax, such tobacco remaining unsold on the first of July.

The old law (Section 75) provided that upon certain articles therein enumerated, among which tobacco was included, certain duties should be levied, collected and paid, when produced and sold, manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer. Upon the happening of either one or the other of these contingencies, the tobacco in question became liable to tax; if neither of them happened, then no tax had become due and no attempt at payment would avail the party, or release him from any future liability, if the tax on this tobacco had not under the provisions of the law become due and payable before the first of July. Mr. —— could not, by advancing a sum of money equal to the then rate of tax, exempt such tobacco from the increased rate of tax provided by the law of June 30, 1864.

I, therefore, the commission house to whom this tobacco was sent were the agents of Mr. ——, the liability of the tobacco to duty had not accrued, and no tax was due at the time of such shipment, and there could be no legal payment of the tax.

Upon this question of agency the usual course of dealing adopted by the parties would have a strong bearing. Would Mr. —— ship his tobacco to this house, and had at the time of such shipments returned such tobacco and paid the duty upon it, such course would be strong evidence that he did not consider or treat such commission house as his agents, for, if they were so, he was not liable to pay any tax until the tobacco was sold. On the contrary, if Mr. —— had shipped his tobacco to them, returning for duty only such as was sold by them, as it was from time to time sold, paying the tax on such par alone, the conclusion would be almost irresistible that he considered them, and they were actually, his agents.

If they were not his agents, then the tax had legally accrued by the removal to their custody, and was properly paid on such removal, and there is no further liability under the new law.

The new law renders tobacco liable to tax when sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, unless removed under bond as provided in Section 90 of the act of June 30th, 1864, under the instructions in the circular of July 6. (Special, No. 1.)

As there is no allowance provided by law, similar to the allowance for leakage in the case of spirits, the party removing tobacco under bond must account for the amount stated in his bond.

Yours respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

HENRY A. WEAVER, Esq.,
Assessor 4th District,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE LATE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON.

The Rebel Strength—The Cry of the Copperheads—Scenes at the Forts—Narrow Escape of President Lincoln—Bravery of Our Men—Spoliation by the Rebels—Gen. Holmes Wounded—Disgraceful Skulking—Washington as it is, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1864.

We again breathe freely in this city. The rebels have come and gone. If their purpose was the capture of Washington, they utterly failed; if plunder was alone the object, they succeeded fully, and have escaped with it all beyond capture. A dreadful brag and bowl against the Government is sire to go up in the *National Intelligencer* and Copperheads in general, because the whole party were not captured. The *Intelligencer* of this morning sets down the number of besiegers as 500. Certainly then, rebel regiments must be composed of but few men; for in the fight of Tuesday evening we took of prisoners or wounded soldiers from the 51st, 44th, 45th and 21st Virginia, 43d, 2d, 32d, 46th, 38th, 14th, 54th, 57th 4th, 23d, 29th 6th and 5th North Carolina, 12th, 21st, 4th, 44th, 60th, 38th and 31st Georgia, 61st and 36th Alabama, and 1st and 2d Maryland—in all twenty-eight regiments.

The first news of their approach on to this city was on Monday morning. Considerable excitement was of course created, and it was heightened when in the evening we learned that they had made their appearance at Fort Stevens and cut the wires between here and Baltimore. On Tuesday morning by three o'clock I was wending my way with a comrade toward Fort Stevens. We got along finely until within a quarter of a mile of the scene of action, when a guard barred our further progress. By that time lively firing could be heard. Of course it was not to be thought that our long walk would be for nothing, especially as we were within a few hundred yards. So we did a mean act, viz: cut wit the guard by making a flank movement through a cornfield and coming exactly to the very spot we sought. We took position by the side of the 6th Maine Battery, within two hundred yards of the Fort. The rebels during the night had advanced their skirmishers to within three hundred yards of the Fort, and were concealed behind bushes, knolls and trees. This battery was throwing shot and shell into the bushes as fast over a dozen fired, with such brilliant effect as to dislodge more or less rebels every pop. During the entire day I never saw a single shot fall short of the spot intended. Though sometimes at a distance of over a mile. The warmest approbation was given by every looker-on, among whom were thousands of the veterans of the 6th and 19th Corps. At times our men and the rebel skirmishers were within a hundred yards of each other. At one time not an inch of ground was gained for over an hour. The manner in which these old veterans conceal themselves behind small objects is wonderful, and the daring they frequently exhibit in suddenly rising and running a few rods over the ground, in full view of the enemy, so as to find out their exact location, is amazing. During these acts you scarcely ever fail of seeing the rebel knocked up about their heels by the bullets. The battery was on the alert for this and immediately sends a shell at the spot where the enemy is concealed, then they run to escape the bursting of the shell, and a volley from our skirmishers follows them, always with some effect. During the entire day the bullets whistled about our ears in every direction, but I never heard them once at all fear, and we settled down looking on as calmly as at a game of ball.

Occasionally a shot was thrown from the big guns at the fort, and the unearthly screeching of one of their shells, from the time it leaves the cannon until it strikes and explodes, must be heard before an idea of it can be formed.

A large rebel flag could be distinctly seen at their headquarters, some two miles off.

During the entire day the boys of the 6th Corps were growling because they were not let out to charge on the top of Silver hill, from whence floated the flag, so as to see what was there. Late in the evening, one of their brigades, in which were the 61st and 102d Pennsylvania, was allowed to advance. This they did with a yell, and by the time they had proceeded some half a mile, the rebs were seen rushing down the opposite hill, through an oats field, at a double quick. As they were fully 1,000 place, the enemy being repulsed handsomely just as darkness set in, leaving over 300 killed and wounded on Hon Hill. During the day the 6th Corps lost some 350 men.

Yesterday a detail of contrabands went out to hunt up and burry the rebel dead wherever they could find them. Hundreds were found, and in the evening returned loaded down with rebel trophies.

General Early, Breckenridge and Ransom commanded the rebel forces, and could be seen with the small opera glass we had distinctly riding back and forth on the opposite hill giving orders and watching the battle.

The rebels left the Surgeons, nurses and a chaplain to look after their wounded.

Early on Wednesday morning the 6th corps set out in pursuit of the rebs and when last heard from were some 20 miles away without coming up to them.

The rebel General Holmes was severely wounded at Monocesy, so much so that he was left concealed in some negro's house. A strict search is being made for him.

Yesterday a visit of a few miles beyond Fort Stevens fully convinced me of what war in earnest was. Where a few days ago was to be seen dozens of beautiful farm houses, naught remains save a pile of chimney stacks and a heap of ruins.

The residence of Postmaster-General Blair was burned to the ground. His father's house was occupied by Gen. Breckinridge as headquarters. Several years ago when Breckinridge was connected in a cabinet, Mr. Blair concealed him from the officers of the law, and for that act Breckinridge issued orders to spare the house. It was, however, completely ransacked, drawers, bureaus and cupboards were broken open, and their contents strewn about the house. Many valuable old papers were carried off.

During the fight on Tuesday evening President Lincoln was a spectator. While in conversation with an army officer, and at the time when bullets were whizzing in every direction, the officer with whom he was conversing received a severe wound, which admonished the President to seek other quarters which he promptly did.

I saw a rebel soldier about noon engaged in conversation with another, on the ramparts of the fort, shot through the forehead at the distance of a mile and a quarter—by a sharpshooter. Many other similar casualties occurred through the day both with soldiers and civilians.

All through the country where they passed they plundered Union and Secesh equally, taking all horses, cattle and store goods.

Through Maryland they received a large number of recruits. In Frederick, Bradley Johnson got over two hundred. In the neighborhood of Baltimore 1,500.

During the two days siege of this city, the miserable sharks of provision dealers had raised the price of almost every article double. Flour rose from 12 to 25 dollars. Potatoes to 5 dollars per bushel, &c. As the stock of flour on hand is large, nothing but the lowest and basest of purposes must have influenced these racksters.

Several regiments of Government employees and the Union League volunteered, and were sworn into service for 30 days.

It is a hard thing to live here and see those people raised and born here, living off the Government—with few exceptions refusing to come out—and rejoicing at the near approach of the Rebels. When the militia were called out, there was a regular skedaddling among them, and hundreds of them in the most robust health were suddenly seized with diarrhea, &c. Oh! that some had but a Butler, with martial law, to rule this place for one month. No where in the land are there other secesh, nor more of them, than in this District, especially Georgetown. Several went out and fought with the rebs. One young man of Georgetown—son of wealth and luxury—went out last Monday and fought in the rebel ranks. He was left dangerously wounded. Today he is being carefully nursed at his father's house. He says he went out to hunt game, and before he could return was wounded. Miserable lier! unless the game was Union soldiers—the brothers and sons of you loyal people of Pennsylvania and other States. This young man is only one of those now living here coining money from the Government, but daily stabbing it in the back. From the facts developed here by his raid, will the War Department take a lesson? There never was a better opportunity for learning. It is high time that something should be done to cleanse this city of its secession element.

The railroad to Baltimore was left by the rebs uninjured. The main stem to Wheeling is considerably damaged to Harper's Ferry. The company keeping constantly on hand bridges, &c., of all sizes ready framed, and will in a few days have it again opened, at furthest in a week.

S. C.

General Intelligence.

On Friday afternoon a fire took place at one of the piers in Brooklyn, New York, by which a warehouse filled with saltpetre and other combustibles, was destroyed. Loss estimated at $700,000.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a corn mill on Third street, Louisville, destroying the building, and two others adjoining it. Loss $50,000.

The Columbus *Crisis* classifies the delegates from Ohio to the Chicago Convention as forty-two Peace and eight Conditional War Democrats.

The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major or Capt. SPENCER of the insurgent forces lately demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one the citizens, who is a relative of SPENCER'S, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with eight thousand men, for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that having accomplished their purpose they were marching back to Virginia. Only a small portion of these forces appeared before Washington, while their comrades were collecting the booty for transportation across the Potomac.

Rev. P. P. Ingalls, agent of the Iowa State Orphan Asylum, has returned to the State from a visit to the Iowa troops in that army, having obtained from the soldiers in money and pledges $25,000 for the institution.

The Presidents of nearly all the leading railroads leading from New York to the West were in council at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that city. Wm. H. Clements, Esq., of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroad, presided. The principal business was a revision of the freight tariff, and re-classifying goods. A resolution was adopted in favor of advancing the rate of freights *twenty per cent.*, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The new arrangement will probably go into effect about the 1st of August.

David Webster and Nicholas Burlison have been arrested in Detroit for counterfeiting U. S. postal currency. A large quantity of 10, 25 and 50 cent stamps were found in their possession. The prisoners have been examined and held for trial.

A most painful tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday last. A young lady named Miller went to the church wearing some sort of a rebel emblem. This created considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services were over, Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Col. John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She rushed toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the ladies, when Col. John Timberlake came into the crowd, apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied to Lohmire, "You are nothing but a d—d rebel, anyhow;" whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The ball had passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and put in jail at Corydon.

The St. Louis *Union* says that city is by the accident of its position, destined to grow rapidly in population than any city in the Union.

Anthony McIntyre of Canada, died in Rochester, N. Y., of congestion of the brain, caused by drinking whisky. The physicians say that a large portion of the whisky sold now is of a very poor quality—containing an unusual proportion of fusil oil—the result of close distillation induced by high prices. This oil is very poisonous, and will of itself produce congestion of the brain in old drinkers.

The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y., was laid on Thursday last.

A mauroosis, one of the severest of eye diseases, is now said to be produced by the use of tobacco. The oculist Sichel recently read a paper before the Paris Societe Medico Practique, in which he describes several cases. One of them was a man of forty, who had become quite blind from the use of tobacco, and whose amaurosis, which had resisted all other treatment, was cured by antiphlogistic and derivative regimen, and by giving up the use of tobacco.

One of the Pope's veteran guard, who had been in his service nine years and had been decorated, is about to be executed in Rome for strangling a poor woman who was a porkseller.

At present, out of the twenty-seven places of legitimate entertainment which the winter season finds in full blaze in New York, only four or five remain open.

It is a curious fact that there are regular schools in London to teach fashionable people to go through the ceremony of presentation.—We give the following advertisement as a specimen: "The Princess of Wales' Drawing Room. By her Majesty's Command. Miss Leonora Troy has much pleasure in announcing that she will prepare ladies for presentation at the approaching Drawing Room. No. 14 Grafton street."

Attempts at assassination are not common in New Hampshire, but here is a case: Hon. Edmund Burke, while riding in his carriage in Claremont, last week, was waylaid by one Baron S. Noyes, who, failing to stop the horse, fired three shots from a revolver at Mr. Burke in the carriage. Noyes confesses his intent to take the life of Mr. Burke. The assault was made because Mr. Burke was counsel for the wife of Noyes in a proceeding for divorce for ill-usage.

The debt of Connecticut is as follows: Bonded, $6,000,000; floating, $2,400,000: Total, $8,400,000. The Finance Committee estimate that $2,750,000 must be raised the ensuing year. Up to 1861 the expenses amounted to only one hundred thousand dollars a year. The annual interest on the state debt is now four hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars.

A woman in Roxbury, Mass., who went to a school-room not long since, and demanded her daughter, who had been kept after school for delinquency in learning a lesson, and accompanied her demand with abusive language to the teacher, has just been obliged to pay eighteen dollars for indulging her tongue.

The Brooklyn, (N. Y.) *Eagle* says: "A company is being formed in Rochester to supply that city with peat for fuel. A method of drying the peat and preparing it for use has recently been patented, and it seems that the peat can be supplied at a much less cost than coal, and while the latter article is kept at such a high figure there will be a strong inducement to use it. Peat is used extensively in Ireland for fuel, but has never been tried in this country. It is the spongy mass of vegetable matter composing the soil of swamps, and is to be found in abundance in various parts of New England, New York, Jersey and Canada, and here at our doors, on Long Island, there is said to be large quantities of peat. It can be used for all purposes as a substitute for coal, when prepared. If the project of introducing peat as an article of fuel should be successful, a new field for labor and capital will be opened in our midst, and thousands of acres of waste swamp lands will become mines of wealth to their owners.

The St. Louis *Union* says: The committee appointed by the City of Leavenworth to visit St. Louis and ascertain the popular spirit touching the enterprise of building a road from Allen on the North Missouri, along the Northern side of the Missouri river to Leavenworth, have completed their labors and are about to return to Leavenworth with an encouraging report of their visit. The route runs through Randolph, Charlton, Carroll, Ray, Clay and Platte counties—one of the finest districts in the world, salubrious, well watered, of unsurpassed fertility, with a deep, rich and generous soil, yielding crops of hemp, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat and grass. At present this region is dependent entirely upon the Missouri river for transportation—an avenue made so precarious by ice in the winter and drouth in the summer, as to call for a more speedy and reliable means of transit. Leavenworth city has appropriated $500,000 to the building of the proposed road; Carroll county has voted $20,000; Charlton county $200,000; Randolph $250,000.

A grand Masonic demonstration took place in Williamsburg, Long Island, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a new Armory and Fireman's Hall. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by R. D. Holmes, Esq., Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, than whom there is no more genial or useful member of the fraternity in the whole State of New York. The ceremony is said to have been very imposing.

FOR Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

Personal.

The Baltimore *American* says: "Those of our readers who take especial interest in the fairs that have been held for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission will remember that Mr. Peabody, of London, contributed to different fairs sums amounting to two thousand dollars in aid of their benevolent operations. This was before he was aware of the extent and value of the labors of the Commission in the cause of humanity. Subsequently, upon learning the magnitude of its charities, the immense amount of good it had accomplished and the widely extended field it had marked out for its enterprising efforts during the present campaign, he increased his donation eight thousand dollars. A draft for this handsome amount, the friends of the Commission will be gratified to know, was forwarded by the generous banker to our esteemed fellow-townsman, Hon. John P. Kennedy, and by him transmitted to Mr. Strong, the treasurer of the Commission in New York."

The numerous friends of Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, who was sent to California in the work of the United

News from the Oil Region.

[From the Oil City Monitor.]

Cherry Run, on the Buchannan farm, still holds out well, and prospects are encouraging for an increase in quantity.

There is no falling off in any of the great Petroleum interests, even under the depressing army news.

The Tarr farm is rather increasing in productiveness. The developments on the Shaffer farm, between this city and Franklin, and on the David Smith farm, opposite the mouth of Sandy creek, six miles below Franklin, are favorable for a regular and permanent yield.

Transactions in real estate continue. The enormous prices at which developed territory sells, stimulates capitalists to invest in undeveloped sections, where, no doubt, operations will be successful.

The Oil Creek Railroad was last week purchased by the the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad Companies.

The French Creek Oil Company announces a dividend for the month of June of one per cent, on a capital stock of $150,000, payable on and after the 15th inst.

Last Friday a Philadelphia company on the Brandon farm, on the river, below this place, Mr. Hamilton, agent, made a fine strike; the oil spouting to the top of the derrick. When tubed this will, no doubt, be a large flowing well.

Eight derricks have been reared just below old-up Furnace on East Sandy creek, and drilling is to commence immediately. Sandy creek promises well.

Hon. Robert Cross & Co., on the Foster farm have had a good strike at the "Elephant" well. The well was tubed on Monday last and pumped forty barrels a day.

A portion of the above farm is owned by J. W. Collins & Brother in *fee simple*, and has a river front of one hundred and fifty-five rods, and is located immediately below the Pitt Hole ripple, extending to the head of Walnut Island. On the south-side of the river there are several wells on this property—one eighty feet deep with a large show of oil; one 150 and two wells pumping 5 or 10 barrels per day, and a small refinery doing a good business. This territory is in the vicinity of the famous Star Oil Co.'s well, which has produced many thousand barrels of oil, and is within one and one-half miles of the Hussey & McBride well, at the mouth of Pit Hole Creek; and also of the Heydrick wells. The Pit Hole Oil wells are second to none on the river, and in our opinion are even superior to the Horse Creek wells.

We took a pleasant ride to Walnut Bend, last week, visiting many of the wells on the West side of the river above this place.

The first well of much importance is Wheeler's opposite Horse creek, yielding from thirty to forty barrels a day. The fixtures indicate correct management, everything being snug and convenient. Just above is the well of Hulling's, Clark & Harrington, yielding eight barrels per day. Then follow in order the Well of J. S. Kinkaid, yielding six or eight barrels. The Brady's Bend Oil Co., represented by gentlemen from Philadelphia, yielding sixty barrels. This well was put in operation last week, and promises well. The Revere Oil company, also a Philadelphia company, near by is yielding twenty barrels a day. Well No. 3 is commenced and operations are promising.

On the east side of the river above this point, we examined the well of Ross & Hullings, yielding about twenty barrels. Cornwell & Co., just above, are rigging an old well, with good prospects. Indeed all along our route, wells which had been abandoned are being put in operation. A. W. Raymond's well on the Krotzer farm, yielding three barrels a day, was working admirably.

The wells of Arnold, Carl & Co., a Clarion company firm on the Bar farm, have model works. No. 1 is yielding thirty barrels; No. 2 has a good show, but not yet tubed; No. 3 just commenced. The whole is on a plat of 100 acres, and valued at one hundred thousand dollars. We took the overland route via Plumnerville, and arrived in the city of grease "the same day." Of course we have not noticed all the wells on the route—only such as had operators who were willing to communicate intelligence.

One thing is certain: the oil business on the river is in its infancy. The derricks and improvements now going up are more substantial than those of earlier times, and the prospects are favorable for large profits on the investments made.

The Paper Movement.

The Washington *Intelligencer* has the following interesting statements concerning the new materials for paper:

Increasing consumption and advancing prices have been for years admonishing paper-makers and the public of the necessity for new paper material. Many substitutes have been tried; straw, a cheap material obtainable in unlimited quantities, was made available for coarse paper; but it has only met the demand in a very limited degree.

A year ago, or more, some specimens of paper, said to have been made from maize fibre, were exhibited at the rooms of the Department of Agriculture as the product of an experiment conducted in Austria under imperial patronage. It seems that the experiments have been persevered in and extended.

The Hon. Isaac Newton, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has just received from Austria a package containing the most remarkable results of the manufacture of Indian corn fibre. It embraces paper apparently equal to the finest linen paper, and evidently superior in point of durability. Some of it is thought to be a good substitute for parchment. Specimens of colored paper are remarkable for their evenness and delicacy. Tissue paper, very light and transparent, is included; tracing and drawing papers, preferred by artists to those of English and French manufacture; cigarette papers; black and brown, flower paper, in beautiful colors, for the making of artificial flowers; silk paper of several qualities—in all sixty samples of paper, thick and thin, white and colored, substantially useful and delicately ornamental. They constitute a wonder of ingenuity, and illustrate the power of invention to create new forms from common materials and the utility of patient effort in developing the perfection of skill in industry.

Nor is this all. Bleached and unbleached cards, of several kinds, are exhibited from the same material, the fibre of corn husks (the outer covering of the ear, called in our Southern States *shucks*.) But, perhaps the most successful results, in heavy fabrics, is oilcoth for floors, of which two different colors are shown, both apparently of superior durability.

The process of paper making has been for several years in existence in Austria. The spinning and weaving of maize fibre was commenced late in 1862. Both processes have been patented in Austria and other European countries, and in this country.

These results have been attained under the direction of Dr. chevalier Auer de Welsbach, director of the imperial printing establishment at Viena, and superintendent of the imperial paper mills at Schloegelmuhl, Austria.

All portions of the husk are converted into paper-stuff, splinings of the husk, meal, which is mixed with common flour. Nineteen per cent. of paper fibre, ten of spining material, and eleven of feed stuff are obtained, together making forty per cent., leaving a refuse of sixty per cent., much of it fine fibre and gluten, which may yet be filtered and utilized.

Nor does the invention, even in its infancy, lack the important element of profit. An expenditure of 273,740 florins in its manufacture yielded a gross return of 379,000 florins, and a net profit of 105,260 florins, exclusive of rent and use of capital employed.

More particular information may be gathered at the Department of Agriculture.

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the same subject in the following pargraph:

A very extensive manufactory is now building in South Brooklyn, for the purpose of reducing any kind of fibrous substance, suitable for the purpose, into paper stock by the power of steam. The material is placed in a very powerful steam gun, the muzzle of which is kept closed until the proper moment, when, the catch being loosened, the material is blown out and reduced to a fine fiber. This is no new experiment. It was tried several years since, and it was intended to make fiber for paper stock of the common Southern cane. The project was stopped by the war. Lately, however, arrangements were made for obtaining the cane from near Plymouth, N. C. The capture of that port by the rebels broke up that plan. We do not know what cheap material the company intend now to rely upon. We suggest cornstalks and stalks of sorghum, both that kind grown for sugar, and that for the bush, our common broom corn. We hope something for a full supply will be found, as we understand that the works will be capable of turning out twenty tons of pulp daily. They may help to cheapen paper.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: the Owl, Illinois, Sherman Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Fawabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week, except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August inclusive.

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to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the recently discovered and invitting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake a superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

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50 bbls Syrup.
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50 boxes W. R. Cheese.
50 tierces (Cincinnati) S. C. Hams.
30 dozen Beaver Buckets.
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3000 bbls., assorted brands, Extra Family Flour.

jy22

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JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy23dly

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☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STORE HOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business, is

OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R. Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 352 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shot tower, factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
Jun6 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; Bad river bottom, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
47 Wood Street.

my5-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 152 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres coal land, two veins, Pittsburgh Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and any products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The wood forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure or those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information address

G. W. MULLIN,
je30om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
spreads undivided, operates unspent;
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all things, all things claim, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid through the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! all is clear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis, Neuralgia, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Chronic, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

Free circulars can be had at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.

jy8-8m-M W&S

KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

Office: 537 Broadway, New York.

These Machines are unequalled for SIMPLICITY of construction—RAPIDITY and VARIETY of work, and ECONOMY of labor and material.

jy12

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
jy13:et Cavalry Bureau.

WELDON & KELLY.

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

jy13 **164 Wood street, near Sixth.**

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c. equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive of Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhoea Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually cure any Diarrhoea in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy2

CHICKERING.

Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons

PIANOS

Just received by **CHAS. C. MELLOR,**
jel1 81 Wood street.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
In Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n....	8:50 a m	Baltimore Expr..	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	8:20 a m	Philadelp'a Ex..	1:50 p m
Thro Express....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:25 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
John's Accm'n..	6:00 p m	John's Accm'n..	7:50 a m
1st Wall Station..	8:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	2:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 2:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	12:01 a m	Chicago Express..	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia.....	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cincinnati.....	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail....	12:50 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:00 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Allan's Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:00 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	8:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d do	7:00 p m	2d do	2:30 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from 1st Kessport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	3:00 p. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:05 p. m.
do	1:40 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny..	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:40 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
O. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
G. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....73 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....
Allen & Neville.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Peacock.....29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
The 1st of October.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....7 and 79 Fifth st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
S. R. Gardner.....53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. D. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co...corner Wood and Diamond alley.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
C. W. Spencer.....220 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....178 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.org, Duquesne Way & 21st Clair
Wm. G. Price.....Pennsylvania ave. and Pike st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
S. S. Silvers & Co.....130 and 132 Liberty st.
Miller & Rickelson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Haiters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....87 Water st.
Lloyd & Blackstock.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co...corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....36 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
J. Dunseth & Co.....55 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....93 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....98 Diamond street.
W. & H. Hall Issett.....141 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. Moore.....50 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Deniers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckheim.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....Second st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Stronger.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Maching Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....77 Fifth st.
A. Chatfield.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf.) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND
SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bead-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

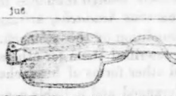
FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Cleek Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

jy6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the vision can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND EYE AND SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. Pebble Spectacles can be had only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment of Iron Frame Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. He has met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced wor

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange			71½	May 5
50	Citizens			70½	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			90	" 3
50	Allegheny			89½	" 3
50	Mechanics			63½	" 4
50	Iron City			73¾	" 4
50	M & M			60	" $3.75
100	First National	110			
100	Second National	110			
100	Third National	110			
100	Fourth National	110			
100	First National, Ally			110	$2.00
20	Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4 ½ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	June $6.00
42	Western			85¾	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34		35	" $3.00
50	Erie	71		82	" $4.00
30	Pittsburgh	34		34	
25	Alleghany	28		28	$4.00
25	People's	28		28¾	$1.00
50	Penna			33¾	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela			28¾	4 ½ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40		50	5 ½ ct.
50	Hand Street			50	
50	Mechanic Street			31½	$1.50
25	Birmingham			5	
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			14	
50	Penna. Central			112	
100	Wayne			107½	
100	Cleveland			13	12¾
50	Connellsville	11¾		17	
50	do (Interest)	13		15¾	14¾
50	Steubenville			5	5
50	Martiers			5	
50	Hempfield				½
50	Alley & Manch'ter	66	70	66	
50	Birmingham			40	
20	Citizens			95	
	GAS.				
20	Pittsburgh			88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	38		38	$1 00
25	Birmingham			31¾	5 ½ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27			
	Artesian				
10	North American	9	7¾		
10	Dalzell		6		1 ½ ct.
10	Alleghany and Pitts	15	2		2 ½ ct.
20	Columbia				
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greensb.			11½	
10	Mongahela Navig'n	48			$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's			81½	
	do Scrip 6's			81	
	Pittsburgh 5's			78¾	
	do 6's			97	
	Allegheny City 6's			100	
	do 4's			70	
	Alleg'y V. R.R. 7's			105	
	do 2d mortg.	95			
	Connellsville 6's			98	89½
	Steub. R. R. 6's			75	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's			96¾	

SATURDAY, July 16—P. M.

—The New York papers are jubilant over the tumbling down of the high price of breadstuffs and the decline in gold. The *Tribune* breaks forth in exultant words like these, to which we know the people will say *Amen!* with a fervent good will:

"Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens! that the bloated, hollow fabric of speculation and exorbitant prices, conjured up by the joint efforts of Avarice and Treason, plainly totters to its fall! The premium on Gold took a heavy lee lurch yesterday, and the prices of Provisions, Flour and most other necessaries of life, tumbled with it. There never was a tolerable reason, a plausible excuse, for carrying Gold above 150 or Stocks above 225, or Flour at wholesale above $8 per parrel—and other staples in proportion. All beyond these rates was a gigantic bubble, blown by Treason and Rapacity favored by Cowardice."

As an evidence of the extent to what prices have become inflated, we append the prices of a number of leading articles at this date in 1864, compared with 1861:

	1864.	1861.	*Advance.*
Beeswax	85	30	55
Bread, Pilot	10	04	06
Flour, Superfine	$9 50	$5 25	$4 25
Rye Flour	8 50	3 50	5 00
Corn Meal	7 50	2 87½	4 62½
Wheat, Red	2 60	1 22	1 38
Wheat, White	2 75	1 35	1 40
Rye	1 75	64	1 11
Corn, Yellow	1 70	54	1 16
Oats	95	30	65
Cotton, Middling	1 66	14	1 52
Coal, Schuylkill R. A.	11 00	3 20	7 80
Coffee, Rio	55	11½	43½
Feathers	80	37	43
Fish, No. 1 Mackerel	18 00	13 00	5 00
Ginseng, Crude	1 75	60	1 15
Honey	1 80	71	1 09
Indigo, Bengal	3 25	1 25	2 00
Iron, Forge	65 00	20 00	45 00
Lead	17	05½	11½
Molasses, Muscavado	93	18	74
Oil, Crude Whale	1 50	48	1 02
Oil, Winter Sperm	2 50	1 35	1 15
Oil, Lard	1 65	75	90
Oil, Cake	80 00	32 00	48 00
Pork, Mess	146 00	18 00	28 00
Hams	24@27	11@11	13@16
Beef	80 00	16 00	14 00
Lard	21	10	11
Rice	14	06	08
Cloverseed	9 50	4 50	5 00
Flaxseed	$ 75	1 50	2 25
Sugar, Raw	23	08	15
Wool, Medium	1 10	43	67
Whisky	1 80	17	1 63

—The recent violence of the fluctuations in gold is attributed in part to the rebel raid, but chiefly to the monopoly which the late Gold bill created to the control over the supply of the precious metals which was thus placed in the hands of capitalists and speculators, and to the hoarding of gold by multitudes of timid persons in various parts of the country. The following table shows the chief movements of the market since July 1st:

Date.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
July 1	250	286	222	230
July 2	235	250	230	247
July 5	253	249	235	244
July 6	248	261½	248	258¾
July 7	262	273	262	272
July 8	276½	276½	266¾	269
July 9	263	275	261	275
July 11	288	285	276	276
July 12	282	282	271	274
July 13	272	273	268½	272
July 14	268	268	257	257
July 15	256	256	248	248
July 16	256	256	244	250½

—The Secretary of the Treasury is in conference with Mr. Chase to day, says Saturday's New York *Post*, relative to the proposed foreign loan. At present there is not much more than hope for its negotiation on satisfactory terms. The report that the Associated Banks have refused to make the loan to Mr. Fessenden, except they be made general depositaries and fiscal agents of the government, is not correct. Their proposition is to lend the Treasury fifty millions of dollars on terms advantageous to the government, and to make the payments in the manner in which similar loans are paid in the great commercial countries of Europe. As the Secretary of the Treasury is invested by law with the power to negotiate this loan on such conditions as he may approve, there is no doubt that the plans which experience of the past has suggested will not be rejected without the most patient, enlightened and impartial attention.

—With regard to the tightness of the market, many theories are brought forward. All are asking where the superabundant greenbacks have been hidden? But a moment's thought would solve the question. The *American Circular* takes the view that large amounts have been cancelled or converted into permanent debt; and it must be obvious that, with the rise in price of every description of property, larger amounts are required in payment therefor. Every man, indeed, must have about him three times more money now than he had *before the era of war prices*, for has he not to pay on the average three times as much for all he buys as he did three years ago. Thus money is decentralized, and when loans for speculative or abnormal purposes are wanted, very little accumulated capital is within reach. Hence the few who have it look out for the best securities and the highest rates, and this condition of affairs is called a tight money market.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for the month of June, compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	
From freights	$425,706 39	$246,520 80	Inc. $79,216 03
From passengers	79,323 07	39,221 07	Inc.... 42,276 14
From exp's matter	5,200 00	2,600 00	Inc.... 2,600 00
From mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	.....
From rent of mail's	7,083 34	7,083 34	.....
From miscellaneo's	1,800 11	1,334 71	Inc.... 9,460 00
Total	$520,942 55	$305,841 98	Inc. $115,732 17
Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30	2,967,760 34	2,451,838 21	Inc. 519,921 53
Increase for June, 31 ₰ cent; average increase to June 30, 21 ₰ cent.			

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have declared a dividend of 3½ ₰ cent on the Third Mortgage Bonds for the half year ending June 30, payable on the 5th of August.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: "The banks have had a comparatively easy time to-day, the speculators not having had cheek enough to molest them with importunities for aid. Good customers, such as are engaged in honorable trade, get all the money they want. For the legitimate purposes of trade, money was never more easily obtained than to-day.

The general panic in breadstuffs which commenced in New York on Wednesday, has finally brought our Chicago "fancy" operators to grief. They did their best to bridge the chasm over and save themselves, but it could not be done, and they all went under together. When the break finally came, flour was a drug at 50c to $1.00 off from previous days' prices, and wheat 15 to 17 cents. All other articles in the produce line in the same proportion. All our respectable, honorable operators, all good loyal citizens, regard this panic as a God-send, as the harbinger of a better time coming."

Memphis Cotton Market.

Monday, July 11—P. M.

Yesterday was the dullest of the season in the cotton market. There was none offering. The stock is so low that we have no quotations. Good middling would bring $1 50, middling $1 45, and low middling $1 40.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

COTTON—The market is unsettled and irregular, with very little offering or selling; the stock is light, but the demand has fallen off, and only 200 or 300 bales found buyers, in small lots, at from $1 50 to $1 70 for ordinary to middling quality, cash, closing nominally at $1 66 @1 67, and very dull.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils continue firm and on the advance. Whale is quoted at $1 50@1 60 and crude at $2 40@2 50. Lard oil is better, and selling at $1 55@1 60. Linseed is also better, with sales to some extent, to-day at $1 75@1 80. Petroleum continues excited and very scarce, closing, however, dull and drooping; we quote crude at 58@58c; refined in bond at 87@89c, and free oil at 90@98c, for present and future delivery, and little or no stock here.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 1510 bbls.; refined, 2690 bbls.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday July 18, 1864.

Business in the oil way was unusually dull on Saturday. For once we were not able to learn of a single transaction in either crude or refined. The market was just in that condition that we could not even obtain quotations. The reports from New York were depressing, for example, a decline of 10c. ₰ gal. in refined and five to six cents in crude, was enough to cause holders to feel unpleasant. The stock, however, in this market is small. The receipts were generally disposed of on arrival some times a little a head. Prices as oil city have ruled high for some time past. Prices will have to decline materially before dealers will take hold. Crude in New York was dull at 50c, and refined at 80@ 85c. The rates about the same as last week that have been current in this market. Buyers were not disposed to operate and declined naming a figure. Fortunately for holders the supply on hand in Lucesco & Co's Naptha—A sale of 100 bbls was reported at 32c, a decline. In a few days matters will become more settled. Until we have sales to record, it will be useless to speculate.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 69 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

W H Byram, 93 bbls crude for Boston.

Lucesco Co, 111 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

North America Co, 70 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J Gracie & Co, 210 bbls refined for New York.

Standard Co, 142 bbls benzine for New York

Standred Co, 72 bbls refined for New York.

Chicago Oil Market.

Carbon Oil—The market has been quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Receipts continue very limited, and the chief stocks on hand are held for higher quotations. Whether these will be attained or not remains to be seen. The New York market this week, under the influence of the decline in gold as will be seen from the following telegram from the Shipping List, is unsettled, with a drooping tendency: "The demand for Crude has been altogether less active since our last, but during the preceding three days, but in view of the material advance in gold on Saturday and Monday, extreme prices prevailed. The large decline in gold yesterday, however, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, unsettled the market, and prices declined 1@2c ₰ gallon. Refined has been dull, and though extreme rates were demanded on Saturday and Monday the market closed dull at about last Friday's figures. Free has been neglected, and prices are entirely nominal. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 Test	95@98c
Straw Oil	90@95c
Benzole	50@55c

Chicago Wool Market.

There is more activity in the market, and prices rule steady at previous quotations. Receipts still liberal. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	$1 00@1 05
Medium Fleece	98@1 00
Factory Tub Washed	1 00@1 15
Coarse Fleece	90@ 95

Sales to-day: 6,500 lbs, first hands, best Michigan fleece wool at 68@69c; 5,000 lbs, first hands, Illinois fleece at 98c; 100,000 lbs, second hands, fine and medium fleece at $1 02½; 7,000 lbs, first hands, mixed fleece at $1 ₰ lb; 91,000 lbs fine at $1 03.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron continues in request, and scarce at a further advance; some of the furnaces have stopped operations, and others are about doing so, and those that remain will, to some extent, do so at the following rates; but very little stock of most of the makers being sold up; the only transactions we hear of are 1,000 tons, mostly forge, in lots, at $65, and No. 1 at $70 ₰ ton, cash. Foundry is now 90@95c ₰ ton, cash, held above the views of buyers. Scotch Pig is held at $75@80 ₰ ton, cash. Manufactured Iron is wanted at an advance on previous quotations, but the mills are very busy, and not disposed to take new orders at present.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

Coffee is quiet, and generally held above the views of buyers, with little disposition to operate at the advanced rates now current, and the week's sales are limited to a few small lots Rio and Laguyra at 48@52c, and St. Domingo at 41 @42c, cash and time.

Molasses is quiet and prices close unsettled and in favor of the buyer; about 500 hhds Cuba sold early in the week at 83c for clayed, and 93c for Muscovado, on time.

Sugars have been excited and inactive, owing to the difference in the views of both buyers and sellers, and closed unsettled and very dull, the sales reaching about 500 hhds, mostly taken early in the week, at 20@23c for Cuba, on time.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The market is firm and moderately active. The high views of holders, however, in the interior, have a tendency to check business. There is a fair demand from manufacturers, and sales of 200,000 lbs fleece are reported at $1 10 for medium quality, which is most enquired for. Of Yarn the stocks are on the increase, and holders asking $1 70 ₰ lb.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Market neglected and nominally lower. No buyers appeared.

Wheat—Receipts, 45,000 bush; 6c lower. Sales this morning of 56,000 bush No. 1 spring in store at $2 12@2 19; sale on 'Change of 21,000 bush No. 1 spring in store at $2 11@2 13. The market advanced to $2 18 this afternoon, which is the ruling price at the Newhall House this evening. Sales since 'Change of about 100,000 bush spring.

Oats—Dull and unsettled, with no buyers.

Corn—Neglected and nominally lower.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Rye—Unchanged; sales of 500 bags delivered at $1 65.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & E, 2 cars iron; J A Caughey, 50 bbls tar; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Kepp L & Co, 1 do do.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Hussey, Wells & Co; 520 blooms; Nimick & Co., 6 cars pig metal; Thos. Moore, 201 sacks rye; Bailey & Ely, 1 pump spring; C & Co., 2 bbls s iron; W & F. Wright, 1 box marble; White Bros, 12 b. h. rakes and forks; N. W. Ranken, 15 boxes cheese; R. E. Sullers, 5 boxes g oil; J. Miller, 115 car wheels; J. Y. McLaughlin, 201 bbls apples, 124 g do; Lang & McC., 100 g do; Thos. Bell, 149 sacks shell corn; Arsenal, 112 boxes sm'l't, 8 hf bbls do; J R Weldon, 525 bbls paper; Fahnestock, Shoenberg Co, 10 bbls coppers; McCullough Jr., 300 bbls paper; Barr & M, 16 bbls p paper; Hammet & K, 100 skins; Dorrington & Co, 1 car corn; W Cooper, 1 do do; Simpson & K, 2 do do; J Fullerton, 1 hhd tobacco; Little & J, 20 bxs tobacco; E Hazelton, 2 bbls beef; J Shaler; 6 bxs wine; J Loving 3 bbls liquor, 1 bx; J E Stevenson & Co, 6 bxs books; J Grier, 1 hhd tobacco; J Grazier, 6 do do.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Lyday & C, 1 car staves; Bingham & Co 2 sks oats; Schmidt B & Co, 22 bdls g hide; 1; do 10 hdls, 4 ex; Van Gorden, 1 hhd hams; C P Markle, 15 sks rags; B A Fahnestock & Co, 2 bbls potash; Godfrey & Co, 25 sks rags; McElroy & Co, 38 bdls b handles; D Wallace, 114 sks oats; G W Smith, 102 bbls whisky; J Brewster, 4 bags hair; J B Caufield, 18 bbls pearls; Lambert & Son, 40 bbls h wines; J Y McLaughlin, 180 g s hides; L H Voight, 12 bbls eggs; A Wood & Co, 1 bbls iron; W H Beaumont & Co, 5 bbls whisky, 9 do spirits.

MARKETS BY MAIL.

Cincinnati Market.

Saturday's *Commercial* says: The financial and commercial intelligence from New York continues to be of a wholesome character. The decline in speculative commodities reported in the 1 o'clock dispatch was more marked than it has been during the current season. "Cotton declined to $1 63. Petroleum declined to 81c for refined in bond. Flour was unsettled and about 75c lower. Wheat 10@15c lower. Corn 2@ 3c lower. Oats dull at 98c. Mess Pork about $7 lower, and sales of new mess were made at $36. Lard declined to 19c and nominal. Whisky nominal at $1 70." None but reckless speculators and secesh sympathizers will be likely to grieve over such news as that.

Baltimore Provision Market.

SATURDAY, July 16th—P. M.

PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured Hams and Bacon Shoulders are in fair demand and firm, but we hear of no sales of other descriptions. Prices firm as follows: Old Mess Pork at $46@47; new do. at $51@52. Stock of the latter light. Bacon Shoulders at 16½ cts., Sides at 16¾@17 cts, sugar-cured Hams at 28@30 cents. Bulk Shoulders at 15¼ cents, Sides at 16½ cents, and Hams at 20 cents. Western Lard in bbls and tierces at 18½@19½ cents, and Baltimore refined at 21 cents.

Chicago Market.

SATURDAY, July 16.

A panic—a regular old-fashioned stampede—a genuine "Bull Run," with "bears" in full chase! A reminder of the days of the Crimean and Italian wars. Another severe lesson to mere speculators in produce—a warning to all, with bankruptcy and the poor house in the back-ground! But it is the old story—the old lesson, and the same old result!

Had we any sympathy with produce speculators, we should surround these commercial columns with mourning rules; for they had a sorrowful experience to-day. Another chapter has been added to the long list of disasters, and were it not for the fact that what the speculators have lost, the country has won, we might try to improvise a passing tear.

And yet these gamb speculators—some call them gamblers—are as noble and patriotic a race as can be found in Christendom; for when the Secretary of the Board read out in his full, clear style, "Gold heavy 232," they responded by three loud and hearty cheers, notwithstanding it was their own "funeral knell." Let us, while we disapprove of their calling, honor them for their hearty patriotism and genuine humanity.

The Flour market was almost entirely neglected and prices were nominally 50@75c lower —with trifling sales of spring extras at $9 75.

The wheat market was the scene of one of the panics ever known in this market, during which prices fell 15@17c ₰ bushel below yesterday's quotations. Under the existing circumstances we think it advisable to omit figures.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a further advance. We note sales of roll at 30c.

WOOL—The market remains unsettled with a fair demand. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Prices irregular.

GROCERIES—The market was not very active on Saturday. The principal movement was in regard to coffee. The stock on hand is not large. The high rates predicted have not been obtained. We note sales of 50 sacks Rio at 55c, and 5 bbls Java at 60c.

SUGARS—Were firm, but prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—We note sales of 40 bbls. Orleans at $1 18 per gallon.

HAY—Prices have materially advanced. The demand was in advance of the supply. We note sales of ten loads of clover at $30. New Timothy—$33@40; Old, $43@45.

SALT—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 2,000 bbls at $2 90 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not so firm. Prices have declined in certain articles. Wheat, in the absence of sales, was quoted: Red at $1 85; White, $1 90@1 95; receipts light. The few transactions were small; we note small sales at $1 00@1 10 ₰ bushel. Corn was steady at $1 50 @1 55 ₰ bushel.

Philadelphia Provision Market.

SATURDAY, July 16.

Provisions—The market closes less firm and very quiet; the dealers generally being pretty well supplied, and there is very little selling at the rates now demanded. Pork is quoted at $48@46 for country and city mess, with small sales. Beef ranges at $20@30 for western and city mess. Bacon moves off slowly at 25@27c for plain and fancy bagged hams, and 16½@17c for shoulders. Nothing doing in sides. Of green meats the stock is light, and holders firm at 19@20c for hams in salt and pickle, and 15@ 16c for shoulders and side. Lard is very scarce; sales of ices are reported at 2@2½c, now generally held higher; kegs, no sales.

New York Provision Market.

Saturday, July 16, p. m.

PROVISIONS—The pork market has been fairly active and gradually improved since the opening, closing very firm at outside figures.

The sales are 4,000 bbls at $37 50@$40 for new mess, and $38 for prime.

Beef continues quiet and prices are nominal. There beef remains dull.

Beef hams are inactive and nominal.

Cut meats and bacon remain very quiet; prices nominal.

Lard has met with an improved demand at advancing prices, closing firm. Sales of 3,850 bbls and tierces at 18½@19½ for fair to good.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

WHEELING.

Saturday's *Intelligencer* says:

There has been no material change in the river for some days. There are twenty-four inches water in the channel. The Rattler arrived yesterday from Parkersburg, and will leave again for that place this morning at ten o'clock.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is four feet in the Louisville canal, four feet in the canal, and fifteen inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with three and a half feet from Portland to Cairo. There is thirty inches in the Cumberland, and falling.

Arrivals—J. D. Hinde, from Kentucky river, with 1,400 sacks wheat and other freight; Susan, from Kanawha; the Wellsville and T. J. Emery, from Pomeroy; Ohio Valley, from Big Sandy.

Departures—The Ohio for Clarksville, with 180 tons Government freight, was the only regular packet besides those of the daily packets.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Ontario, Henry Fitzhugh, John Swasey, Caroline, Kate Robinson, Leonora No. 2, Bowens, Jennie Brown, Lewellen, T. J. Emery.

Captain Wm. Foster's new steamer, the John Kilgour, is lying at the foot of Pike street. Her hull is 232 feet long, with a beam of 41 feet, and a depth of hold of 7 feet. She will have four boilers, each 24 feet long, 46 inches in diameter, with 10 six-inch tubes. Her cylinders will have a diameter of 28 inches, and a stroke of 8 feet. Her wheel will have a diameter of 32 feet, with 12½ feet buckets.

The Cherokee was insured by the Magnolia Insurance Company, for $2,500, and in the City Insurance Company for a similar amount; the balance of her policies amounting to $19,000, are held by Pittsburgh Insurance Companies. The Glasgow is insured for $5,000 by Girard, Union and Buckeye Companies for $4,000 each.

Captain Joseph Barker, of St. Louis, fell from the window of his room at the Broadway Hotel, Friday morning, June 24th, and was so severely injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Captain Joseph Lytle, of the Camelie, arrived from St. Louis yesterday, on his way to Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river is about at a stand with three feet five inches in the canal, by the mark, in the evening. During the previous twenty-four hours it had not varied half an inch. The weather continues rather pleasant, in comparison with the recent warm term, the thermometer in the shade not getting higher than 85.

Launch.—Last evening the light draught boat built for Mr. Dennis Long, of this city, was safely launched from the former ship yard of Sam King. It is now the firm of Stewart & Burman. The new boat is similar to the Palestine.

The Louisville *Journal* of Thursday says:

The wreck of the burned Robert Lee was yesterday raised under the superintendence of Colonel Mulligan. The labor was performed by Thomas Watson. The hull is now lying at the foot of Sixth street.

CAIRO.

The river has fallen about eight inches in the last twenty-four hours.

There is but a moderate amount of business doing.

It is supposed the Sultana had no freight, as she left no manifest here. She passed up early.

The Golden Era had no freight, and is in Government service.

The Leviathan had a fine cargo on her arrival, and added to it here a lot of oats and some 700 pkgs assorted freight on private account, and left here full of passengers. Taken altogether, she had the best trip that has left this port for months.

The Courier had some freight for Cairo, and 50 tons gunboat iron for the Naval Depot.

The Saratoga is a beautiful, new, light draft side-wheeler. She has no freight, and goes to St. Louis to run in some of the upper rivers.

The Navigator will probably go into Government service.

The Continental has a fair load, and will add considerably to it here.

The Rocket has Adjutant General Thomas on board. Destination not learned.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river is still on the decline at this point, but only receding five inches during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving it 10 feet 5¾ inches above low water mark of December 1863. The channel depth to Cairo is reported at eight and a half feet at the shallowest places, which will daily improve by cutting out as the river goes down.

The lower Mississippi is in fine boating condition all the way down, with no indications of lower water this season.

The upper Mississippi is about stationary from Keokuk down, and falling at St. Paul. There is four and a half feet of water from the rapids down, and less than two feet above Hastings.

The Missouri river is receding at all points, with five feet water to Leavenworth.

The Illinois river remains low and falling, with no signs of any improvement at present.

There was a slight advance of rates to New Orleans yesterday, pound freights going up to seventy-five cents per hundred, and flour $1 25 per barrel, and other articles in proportion.

As the river declines, freights naturally advance.

For the information of persons desiring to go South, we would state that the river from this point down to New Orleans is reported to be entirely free of guerrillas, and traveling is nearly as safe as it was before the war. The only place where danger might be apprehended is in the vicinity of White river, but recent military operations have driven the bushwhackers so far up that there is no fear of their molesting passenger boats again.

The arrivals yesterday from New Orleans did not observe a solitary indication of the presence of rebels or guerrillas at any point along the route.

The M. S. Mepham left for Memphis and White river last evening, with a good load of freight and one of the best passenger trips we have seen go away from this port for some time. Her splendid accommodations are sure to attract people if there are any going at all.

We clip the following from the St. Joe *Herald* of Wednesday:

The river is slowly rising, with five feet in the channel.

The elegant and fast steamer Denver arrived day before yesterday from above; she made the round trip in three days and a half. At Council Bluffs the Denver encountered a heavy thunder storm but it was of short duration—only lasting fifteen minutes. The captain of the boat, at the time of the storm, was descending the stairs back of the texas, the wind struck him, blowing him on the deck and bruising him considerably. The pilot house was blown out of place, and the fancy wood work on it was blown off, and the golden ball was carried away.

MEMPHIS.

The *Argus*, of the 12th, says:

There have been only a limited amount of business done at the wharf since our last issue. No shipments to scarcely, and not so much passenger traffic as last week. Arrived—Idaho, White river; Kate Hart, Rebecca Departed—Belle Memphis, J. D. Perry, J. O. Swan, L. M. Kennett, City of Memphis, Shamrock, Kentucky, (broken) St. Louis; Metropolitan, Hannibal, Madison, Vicksburg; Albert Pearce, White river; Tycoon, Sallie List, Cairo; Enterprise, President's Island; Rose Hamilton, Helena; Golden Era, Louisville; J. S Pringle, St. Louis. Boats in port are the Kate Hart, Pike, May Duke, Madison, City of Alton, Lady Belfast and Mattie Cook.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.. OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
No. 67 Fourth street.
Je30:1y-e-o-d

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 139 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus March 1st, 1864.....222,219 20

Assets.....$722,219 20

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell, Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co., of New York, No. 172 Broadway.

Cash Capital.....$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864.....582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't, | H. Weston, V. Pres't.
W. K. Lothrop, Sec'y, | W. A. Scott, Ass't Sec'y.

The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 60 per cent. every year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above popular and reliable Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent.
89 Fourth st. (Burke's Building.)
je21

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Against Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. L. L. REDDEE,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. MCCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. MCCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS.
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. MCGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se8ly	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the, Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAGON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM
BAGALEY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER,	de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Fire and Marine Insurance. Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh. se8ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, July 25, at 10 m., for 50,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, as per Schedule 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets, to be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge box; the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge box is to be sewed with two rows of thread per pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, oak tanned, oak grain, and oil hemlock.* The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named Arsenals on or about the 30th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenals where delivered, before being received for the Government. No care to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved of upon inspection.

Deliveries must be in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 15th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any one obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract annulled, and bids will be invited and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official cert